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chemistry in all its phases, for it marks the holding of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, which is to be held in the Coast Artillery Armory in the Bronx. There will be brought together under one roof a demonstration of what has been accomplished in this country since the European War in adapting the resources of the United States to national needs.

EDWARD BENNETT ROSA

The death of Dr. Edward Bennett Rosa, chief physicist of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., is a serious loss to science and to the government service. Born in Rogersville, N. Y., in 1861, he was a graduate of Wesleyan University in the class of 1886, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy from the Johns Hopkins University in 1891. For a short time he was instructor at the University of Wisconsin, leaving there to become professor of physics at Wesleyan University. He became the chief physicist at the Bureau of Standards in 1901.

He did notable work in science and electrical engineering. At Wesleyan University he developed the physical side of the respiration calorimeter with Professor W. O. Atwater. This apparatus was of great value in the pioneer investigations on the value of foods and the study of nutrition problems. He took a leading part in the researches to establish the fundamental electrical units after going to the Bureau of Standards and served as secretary of the International Committee on Electrical Units and Standards. He has developed the electrical work of the Bureau of Standards from small beginnings into an organization covering the scientific and engineering aspects of a great national laboratory.

When Dr. Rosa began his work in the Electrical Division it was his ambition to determine a number of the fundamental electrical constants. In conjunction with Dr. Dorsey he immediately undertook the determination of the ratio of the electromagnetic and electrostatic units. About 1907 they started their work on the determination of the ampère. This was followed by work on the silver voltameter and apparatus for determining the absolute value of the ohm.

During his early years at the bureau, Dr. Rosa published a large number of papers on the computing of inductance, and later, with Dr. Grover, he collected together practically all the known formulae for computing inductance. In 1910, there was instituted under Dr. Rosa's direction an exhaustive investigation into the subject of electrolytic corrosion of underground gas and water pipes, and lead cable sheaths due to stray currents from electric railways.

During the war, Dr. Rosa directed the development of a number of scientific instruments which were of inestimable value to the American Forces in France. Among these might be mentioned a sound-ranging device for locating big guns; the geophone for the detection of mining operations, the development of aircraft radio-apparatus, and the improvement of radio.

In addition to his diversified work in the field of electrical research, Dr. Rosa was keenly interested in the prevention of industrial accidents and in the promulgation of safety standards for use by state, municipal and insurance organizations. He conceived the idea of a National Electrical Safety Code several years ago, and the present code is largely the result of his efforts. Similarly the bureau has undertaken a number of other national safety codes, the Safety Code Section working under his direction.

His broad vision showed him the need of a central clearing house for engineering standards. For years he worked whole-heartedly to bring about the formation of such an organization. It was due in no small measure to his efforts that the American Engineering Standards Committee is now functioning.

The broader aspects of the scientific and engineering work of the Federal Government were clearly presented in a series of papers by Dr. Rosa. His analysis of government expenditures, printed in this journal, was largely quoted by leading periodicals as well as in both Houses of Congress.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS

We record with regret the death of Dr. Francis Bacon Crocker, the electrical engineer, formerly professor at Columbia University; of Dr. Marshman Edward Wadsworth, dean emeritus of the School of Mines of the University of Pittsburgh, and of Dr. Gabriel Lippman, professor of physics in the University of Paris.

Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves, dean of the school of education of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed commissioner of education of the state of New York and president of the University of the State of New York.

The Adamson lecture was delivered at the University of Manchester on June 9 by Professor Einstein, who had been invited by the council in accordance with a senate recommendation passed on February 3. At the opening of the proceedings the honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred on him. Professor Einstein lectured on June 13 at King's College, London, on "The development and present position of the theory of relativity." After the public lecture Professor Einstein was the guest of the principal of King's College at a dinner given in the college.

The Louisiana State University will receive $7,500,000 for new buildings and equipment as a result of the action of the Constitutional Convention which has just adjourned, this sum having been set apart for the purpose from funds accruing from the newly established severance tax on oil and other natural resources. Plans are now being made for the erection of the new buildings on a tract of two thousand acres near Baton Rouge, Olmstead Brothers, of Brookline, Mass., having been secured as landscape architects. The new constitution, which has just gone into effect, also provides for a half-mill tax, which it is estimated will yield an annual income of approximately a million dollars for the maintenance of the university.